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Remodeling Sale

Important alterations in my room force me out of business during January, therefore must crowd two months' business into one, as I don't wish to carry over any fall stock.

THESE PRICES OUGHT TO HELP:

All \$20 SUITS and OVERCOATS to order. \$13.50 All \$25 SUITS and OVERCOATS to order .. \$16.50 All \$30 SUITS and OVERCOATS to order .. \$20.00 12 All \$35 SUITS and OVERCOATS to order .. \$22.50 : \$3.00 \$8 TROUSERS.....

Every detail connected with the production of my work has is my personal supervision, and I will not permit any garment to leave my house that is not correct in fit, workmanship and style. Special facilities for short-time orders.

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HENRY DEUTSCH, Tailor

Occidental Hotel Corner,

WASHINGTON and ILLINOIS STS.

The Sunday Journal, by Mail, \$2 Per Annum

BOOKS ABOUT SOUTH AFRICA.

ers May Be Informed.

to the Boers and British in South Africa between England and the Transvaal. A list of nearly a score of the most valuable works, given by Mr. Marrion Wilcox in Literature, includes the following:

Theal's "History of South Atrica Under the Administration of the Dutch East In-the Company" (London: Swan, Sonnen-thein & Co., 1897). Discusses the period which began with the landing of Jan Van liebeek, April 7, 1652, and extended to the surrender to the English troops, Sept. 16, By the same author, "The Portuguese in South Africa," (London: Unwin, 1896) and "South Africa," (New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1894).

ed to the appropriation of the bulk of Africa by certain of the powers of Europe. concerning the central and southern districts, as the continent has been gradually explored, and show at a glance some of the important facts in relation to temperature, vegetation and population.
Bigelow's "White Man's Africa" (New York: Harper & Brothers, 1868) has chapon Jameson's raid, Kruger, the Portuthe British and Boer governments, etc. (New York: The Century Company, 1897.) Olive Schreiner's "The South African

Question" (Chicago: Sergel, 1899.) Of the "The bulk of these folk were Dutchfew Swedes, Germans and Danes, and later death blow into the heart of that mighty mperial system whose death gasp we have witnessed to-day, a brave, free, fearless folk with the blood of the old sea kings Hillier's "Raid and Reform" (London: hunted and traveled with the Boers for sixteen years, says: "I know them to be possessed for the most part by kindly, if rugged, natures. They have much in comthe old Puritan side of the English charac-

Africa. But the isolation of two hundred years has weaned a section of them from "Sketches and Studies in South Africa," by W. J. Knox Little (Philadelphia: Lip-pincott, 1899.) Presents a British view of the Boer characteristics.

"Oom Paul's People," by Howard C. Hillegas (New York: Appleton, 1899.)

Vincent's "Actual Africa" (New York:

by Alien Races," by Sir Harry H. Johnson (Cambridge: The University Press, 1899.) Brown's "On the South African Frontier the Adventures and Observations of an American" (New York: Scribners, 1899.) Stratham's "Paul Kruger and His Times" (Boston: Page.)
Wilmot's "History of Our Own Times in South Africa" (London and Cape Town:

Brown's "Guide to South Africa."
Knight's "Rhodesia of To-day."
Bent's "Ruined Cities of Mashonaland."
Whites "Development of Africa."

FEMININE FINANCIERING.

Way One Philanthropic Club

New York Evening Sun. and which I wanted to put into your hands might not understand it were I to send it to you without a word." And she put into his astonished hands a thick, creamy envelope, heavy with crest and seal. "What's this?" cried the brother-in-law, reading the 'Home for Aged and Decrepit In-"It's our philanthropic society," Finisheim's school, and it keeps us fright fully busy. Don't you remember? It's the run the society on the interest of the mortsage. You laughed like everything at then, though I'm sure I can't see why." By this time the brother-in-law had opened the envelope. It contained a beautifully emthe envelope. It contained a beautifully em-bossed and illuminated card. Somewhere among the ornate lettering he caught sight of his own name in manuscript. "It's your receipt." said the sister-in-law. "You see, the society is hard up again, and at the meeting this morning these cards were dis-tributed, and we decided to pay into the treasury right off whatever money we thought our friends might be willing to contribute. In that way, both we and our friends would be spared the bother of beg-ging, for all we had to do was to hand them one of these beautiful receipts, made out in their name, and all they had to do was to hand us over whatever amount we had paid for them. I paid \$5 in your name at once. I knew that you were so interested in the society, and I felt sure you would approve this way of raising funds ever so much more than you did the mortgage that time. You do, don't you? Oh, thanks, ever

CHILI PATEN, THE WARMEST MEM-BER OF THE PEPPER FAMILY.

tract-Where It Flourishes.

eastward end close to the Mississippi river, made of chili patin, vinegar and some alcoeastern end of the chili patin belt. The proportion of the strength of the pepper in its natural state to the strength of the sauce is seven to one. It is nearly as hot

The chili patin grows on a bush from two gnaried and twisted and covered with rough bark. In appearance the plant is not unlike an old and diminutive oak tree. The likeness is furthered by the leaves, which are small, hard and green. The pepper a single berry. From this stem other stems may put out, but each stem sun. The belt in which the pepper grows The bushes stand thickly enough for the how many thousands of tons of the pepper go to waste each fall. While it is some-thing of a favorite with the Mexicans and for the most part it is not used at all.

Even the Mexicans do not use it in of their dishes wherein paper is employed In the very common dish known as chili concarne, for instance, the pepper used is living angels. the chili colorado, a large, brilliantly red, bell-shaped pod, much like the common red pepper of American gordens, but ten times warmer. They have, too, a pepper of dark purple when cured, which they call chili negro, about half-way in strength between the chili colorado and the chili patia. Chili patin they use only when they wish erally some of it-a very little of it-is spread upon their huevas con savollas, mixture of eggs, onions and cheese, and occasionally it is found in enchiladas, which are tortillas with grated cheese and chopped a rich gravy. Americans eat largely of enchiladas when they get the chance, mainly,

discounts the nectar quaffed by any old

ITS PLACE IN NATURE. hood of Durango, Mex., and in Durango, church. when they had a rain not long ago, chilpepper at one year old, and they keep it Mexican sheep herder dies alone on the not feed upon his flesh. He is soaked a man living in the Rio Grande part of

will that organ grow until it fills up all one side of him. This is a fact discovered long ago, but even now it does not seem to New York city, bought a ranch on Devil's the sick list. That seemed to be the nor-

our bread baked in a frying pan. Taylor down the coffee allowance to three cups a gether. Instead he gave them corn bread flesh with chili patins, mutton with chili with chili patins. He had a riot or two on the range. Taylor was killed by a fall from chili patin pellets in his right-hand waistduced to Mexican cookery notice the strong purgative effect of it, but do not know that the effect is due wholly to the small but powerful peppers.

AN ACQUIRED TASTE. dropped into a bowl of oyster stew will mouth would care to encounter. A piece of the dried skin as large as an apple seed don't find anything to laugh at in this will have the same effect. Men who have

whole pepper dropped into soup intended for ten persons will make it very hot indeed. It is easy, however, for the stranger here to build up a tolerance of the pepper. In a little while he will find himself requiring a whole one for his soup, and

soup, but it calls for their self-control. A

then two of them, but he never gets any higher. He will find himself also putting the pepper into pretty much everything he eats, because the habit of it is rapidly acquired and difficult to shake off. The chili patin habit is one of the few habits positively beneficial to the possessor. So far as is known here the pepper is never sent north in its natural state, though it is certain to become popular in New York and other large cities once it is taken to them. In Mexican restaurants, and in most American restaurants through this region, a saucer of dried chili patins in the center Beginning at a point 100 miles above New of the table is as much a part of the regu-Orleans and running west and southwest | lar condiments as the sait. It is used here

for more than 3,000 miles, is a belt of wild on pretty much everything to eat, and is pepper known as the chili patin With its of especial value with fish of all kinds. This pepper is gathered by Mexicans when the beries are fully formed, but are its westward end rests on the slopes of the still green. It is taken by the simple promountains beyond the City of Mexico. cess of breaking off the branches, or there are more than forty members of the sometimes pulling up the entire plant. The pepper family, and not any other one of branches are hung up in kitchens or in them can show so extended or exclusive but the berries remain on the stems. The a habitat. The chili patin is found in its skin of them wrinkles slightly and they giant belt and nowhere else, though there turn a bright red. In this condition they anything in the English language to de- juice. If a man gets some of this moisture on his fingers and then rubs his eyes, he is in for an interesting time, lasting at the virulence of the chin patin when they | by Mexicans that if the dust from powdered chili patins is thrown in a man's corded instance of its being put to this use, but the statement is accepted generally at hol, put in as a preservative. The sauce its face value. It will pain fearfully if it is made at New Iberia, La., which is at the | be rubbed on the skin, and a poultice of it would simply set the sufferer on fire.

A QUEER RELIGION.

This Enlightened Era.

Kansas City Journal. Six miles from Las Cruces, N. M., is colony of people who form the most unique originally founded by one Dr. Newbrough, a lentist of New York, and Dr. Newbrough was author of the Bible which is used in the colony's worship. This bible is called "Oahspe," and it is alleged to have been written by the author on a typewriter while his fingers were being guided by supernatural beings. It is as voluminous as the Scriptures and in parts possesses no mean

order of philosophy. The members of the colony call themselves "Perfectionists." and their communproducts from the nerceness of a torrid | ity is known as "Shalam," the word standmost part. It is impossible to estimate | Everything is owned in common, the community plan having apparently been copied from the famous colony at Oneida, N. Y. with the Americans along the Rio Grande, The avowed purpose of the organization is and such experiences as that of the Gas trines and to found a new race which in time shall approach the character of ever-

All of which is but introductory to on of the most remarkable court decisions the colony. He brought with him considerjudgment for \$1,500 and the case was appealed to the Supreme Court of New Mex-

As part of the pleadings "Oahspe," the vouring one, a quart bottle of ice-cold beer | and in rendering the decision Judge Freeman reviewed this Bible in a very facetious birth of the Christian religion and of the he world was ruled by a triune compose mong. The triune was getting along all it came to pass that the followers of Kriste seven months spent in session this conven-

dren six years old were paralyzed with platform," (we are now quoting Judge astonishment to see water fall out of the Freeman's decision)-"that is, agreed upon Broadly speaking, the chili patin a Bible-then proceeded to ballot for a god. route. The coast of Labrador projects into flourishes wherever the cactus flourishes, On the first ballot, the record informs us, or it would flourish there if transplanted.

It will be understood that a climate in them. This list includes the well-known resistance suddenly removed, when the ter, and they possess much of that grit which there is little moisture and much sun names of such personages as Vulcan, Jupi- narrow straits open between Newfoundland names of such personages as Vulcan, Jupiof it get mopey and distressed looking in a balloting stood for seven weeks. At this little while. They cannot be induced to point Hataus, who was the chief spokesgether with his hosts, gave a sign in fire | tually taken, and the steamer lay, as the he was declared elected, and on motion, his

> way to the title of this man Looeamong, who is not a party to this proceeding, showwith his friends, but had surrounded the angels deep;' thus violating that principle were living, as they had been living for of our laws which forbids the use of troops Remembering that this account though facetiously treated) is taken faith-American citizens, we may well stop and incently gathered in New York was quite

Judge Freeman, "that this part of the rec-

grotesque system of theology that ever fastened itself on any people. A Woman's Voice.

ing "the most monstrous, irrational and

"All the way back to New York Langin the inmost of his spirit, where it was a of it must have pervaded him and possessed him. He was in love with it, he was as entirely fascinated by it as if it were the contains three or four seeds, not so large girl's whole presence, her looks, her quali-

An Improvement.

Friend-Yes. They do away with

AN OCEAN GRAVEYARD AT THE EN-TRANCE OF ST. LAWRENCE GULF.

Cross-Currents, Fogs, Bergs, Shoals, Reefs and Other Water Snares-A

View of the Navigation.

If one prong of a pair of compasses be placed about the center of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and the other describe a semicircle from Labrador to the southernmost point of Nova Scotia, the area circumscribed might well be called the graveyard of the Atlantic. Not only is this part of the ocean subject to all the gales of the roarbarns. The leaves fall off in a little while, ing forties, but every kind of water snare that entraps luckless sailors is found in this section of the North Atlantic. The dirty are imitations of it elsewhere in the world. may be readily crumbled between the brownish fogs that lie across the horizon above Belle isle are, of course, the most treacherous enemy for the ocean liner. putting a sample of each in his mouth. as when dry, but is not so readily used. It | They conceal the other dangers, and the other dangers are neither few nor far apart. What with icebergs ranging in size from a few hundred feet in circumference erners will have a reasonably clear idea of least for twenty-four hours. It is stated to monsters nine miles in length (the exact dimension of one measured by the Neweyes he will lose his sight. There is no re- foundland superintendent of fisheries), with naked rock walls rising vertically seven hundred feet out of the sea, with crumbled ledges whose saw-tooth edge stands up in pinnacles or slopes down to a white-capped reef, and with the submerged shoals of the Sable and Magdalene island districts, the pilot has as difficult a piece of water to

To enumerate all the vessels lost in the North Atlantic during recent years would take up too much space; but the record for the past few months has been sufficiently striking to justify the chariness of underwriters toward northern risks. The wreck of the Scotsman in the Straits of Belle Isle is still fresh in people's memories, and though the loss of life, considering the long passenger list, was comparatively small, cargo, ship and travelers' effects were total loss. Preceding the Scotsman's wreck was the Portia's among the reefs and shoals off Nova Scotia, another instance of miraculous escape for the passengers. The Canadian line has been, perhaps, the most of the fine new steamships of the same line came to grief on a ledge a few hours' run passenger steamers of first-class rating and that does not include accidents, the less of coasters, freighters and schooners, to establish new spiritual and economic doc- pesia, the trial steamer of the new Canadian fast winter line, which stuck in the icefloes last spring and drifted helplessly about for two or three months before she

was freed and towed ashore. THE RESPONSIBILITY. Usually, responsibility for these northern wrecks is divided between the unanswering make speed independent of fogs and weathof his surroundings and brought suit for how or other, has been deflected by some mysterious magnetic current. These excuses may be accepted by the public, but are scouted by navigators who know the North Atlantic. The danger, in the first on this course. The perils of Nova Scotian waters can be and have been lessened nefarious work of the wreckers who plies successful depredations with Sable island ing ships to their ruin; and when the govhave waded ashore in dead used to be found stripped of all clothing and jewels, with the ring-finger cut off is sandy, ted-hot and practically rainless. tion put together a lot of "books and island. Not only were wreckers driven on, For example, it grows nowhere in greater legendary tales" and called the result a but live stock was placed on the long bible, the present Bible of the Christian stretch of grass-grown sand, so that cast-

the ocean like a barrier against the flinging mark, it is impossible for any captain to keep up speed and retain his bearings. He may refer to his chart as often as he pleases and tell himself, "Thus and thus have we come, and here is the place we are." Tide and fog may have betrayed him in spite of his calculations, and he may be

in a heavy fog just before she reached the unusual precaution of lying-to was accaptain thought, prow forward just at the public know; but there is another and wideport of Battle Harbor, forty miles up the towards the sea. The fishing schooners row escape. The fisherman was taken through the Straits of Belle Isle. "It is perfectly absurd as well as danger ern routes. As for the captains of fishing schooners, men who have spent all their lives cruising the straits, they scoff at mention of using Belle Isle for mercantile

IN ROCKY WATERS. Besides the danger from fog and tide at the entrance to the Gulf of St. Lawrence